

FISCAL NOTE

SB 2246 - HB 2761

February 23, 1998

SUMMARY OF BILL: Creates a graduated personal and professional leave system for teachers. Provides that LEA teachers earn personal/professional leave at the rate of 2 days per year during the first 10 years of employment with the same school system; 4 days after 10 years; and 6 days after 20 years, all with the same school system. Unused days shall be credited to the teacher as sick leave. Under present law, all teachers earn one day of personal and professional leave for every one-half year employed. Both present law and this bill prohibit a teacher from taking more than two days of personal and professional leave per year before having earned it. Both also require that personal and professional leave that is not used at the end of the year be credited to the teacher as sick leave.

ESTIMATED FISCAL IMPACT:

Increase Local Govt. Expenditures* - \$2,900,000

Exceeds \$100,000 Annual Amortization Costs

Increase State Expenditures - \$2,175,000 Second and Subsequent Years

Increase Local Govt. Revenues - \$2,175,000 Second and Subsequent Years

Estimate assumes:

- Approximately 15,000 teachers have greater than 10 years of service and 21,500 teachers have greater than 20 years of service.
- School systems will pay an average (statewide) of \$50 per day for substitutes when teachers use leave.
- An amount of \$2,900,000 will be needed for substitute teachers (Assumes 50% of maximum days that could be accrued will be utilized by affected teachers). This amount takes into consideration that there are some systems already providing more than two days for these teachers.
- An annual amortized cost to the teacher's retirement system exceeding \$100,000 for those days not used by affected teachers which will be credited to sick leave accounts and used for retirement purposes.
- Growth in the BEP associated with substitute teacher costs will not be generated until the second year of implementation and will be funded 75% state and 25% local.

*Article II, Section 24 of the Tennessee Constitution provides that: *no law of general application shall impose increased expenditure requirements on cities or counties unless the General Assembly shall provide that the state share in the cost.*

CERTIFICATION:

This is to duly certify that the information contained herein is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.



James A. Davenport, Executive Director

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